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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MAY 1957

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INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO TRADE - 1956

Free-World exports of unmanufactured tobacco during calendar 1956 reached a record level of 1,412 million pounds. This was slightly larger than the 1,391 million exported in 1955 and 36 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. (For valid comparisons, the export trade of countries now in the Soviet bloc available for prewar years but not most of the prewar period, has been excluded from this analysis.)

The trend in world exports of unmanufactured tobacco is definitely toward light cigarette types. Last year, flue-cured accounted for somewhat more than one-half the total. Oriental leaf was in second place. Light cigarette leaf - flue-cured, Burley, other light air-cured and Oriental - made up more than 75 percent of total world exports. This is just the reverse of the period immediately prior to World War I, when dark tobaccos accounted for 75 percent. This trend reflects the growing world demand for cigarettes made from light leaf.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States. - Total United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco last year were 510 million pounds (export weight) - down 5.5 percent from 1955. Although the United States remained the world's largest exporter in 1956, its share in world exports declined to 36.1 percent from 38.8 percent in 1955.

Flue-cured exports were about 8 percent below those for 1955, due chiefly to a sharp drop in movement to the United Kingdom, the Philippine Republic, Australia, Japan, and Ireland. These decreases more than offset larger exports of flue-cured to West Germany, Indonesia, Austria, the Netherlands, and Sweden. United States exports of Burley, Black Fat, and cigar wrapper were lower than in 1955. Increases occurred in fire-cured and dark air-cured. Exports of Maryland, at 12.1 million pounds, were the largest since 1927.

Rhodesian Federation. - Exports from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland during 1956 totaled 165 million pounds, a record high. This was about one-third larger than the 124 million pounds shipped out in 1955. Flue-cured made up 84 percent of the total in 1956, with fire-cured accounting for most of the remainder. British Commonwealth countries took about 75 percent of the Federation's exports last year with the United Kingdom accounting for 88 million pounds - substantially more than that country purchased in 1955. Western European countries continued as major import outlets for the Federation's tobacco in 1956. Combined shipments to the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden amounted to about 27 million pounds - mostly flue-cured.

Turkey. - Exports from Turkey (all Oriental leaf) totaled 129.5 million pounds last year, slightly lower than for 1955. The United States was the largest market, taking 47 million pounds or more than one-third of the total. Other principal markets in 1956 included West Germany, East Germany (Soviet occupied), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and France. Combined exports to the Soviet bloc countries amounted to nearly 35 million pounds last year.

Greece. - Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1956, totaling 110 million pounds, were about 10 percent lower than for 1955. West Germany, which took 35 million pounds of Greek tobacco in 1956, was the largest market. The United States, with nearly 21 million was in second position as a customer for Greek leaf. Western European countries took most of the balance.

India. - Tobacco exports from India in calendar 1956 totaled about 100 million pounds, largely flue-cured. British Commonwealth countries provided the largest market, with the United Kingdom accounting for about one-third of the total. Exports to Communist China in 1956 amounted to about 30 million pounds.

Other Exporters. - Canadian exports, also largely flue-cured, declined to 30 million pounds from 48 million in 1955. Aside from those previously mentioned, the following countries among the important exporters increased their exports in 1956: The Philippine Republic, Brazil, Italy, Yugoslavia, and the Dominican Republic. Thailand's exports were at a record high of 10 million pounds, all low-grade flue-cured leaf. Colombia also exported more tobacco than in 1955.

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom. - As usual, the United Kingdom was first as a tobacco importing country in 1956. Its takings, however, at 318 million pounds, were about 7 percent below those for 1955. A substantial drop in imports from the United States and Canada was not offset by sharply increased purchases from the Rhodesian Federation and India.

West Germany. - This country ranked next to the United Kingdom as a tobacco importer last year. Duty-paid imports totaled about 155 million pounds - up 4 percent from 1955. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger purchases of United States leaf. Imports of Oriental tobacco from Greece and Turkey combined were 4 percent lower than in 1955.

United States. - The United States purchased nearly 121 million pounds from abroad in 1956, chiefly oriental leaf from Turkey and Greece and cigar filler from Cuba and the Philippine Republic. The Oriental leaf is used chiefly for blending with domestic leaf in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Continent and Country	Average 1935-39			Average 1945-49			1954			1955 £/			1956 £/		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
North and Central America:															
Canada 2/	16,492	4,317	17,052	1,626	32,030	1,414	48,380	1,696	30,217	1,665					
Costa Rica	--	40	--	88	157	111	--	128	--	3/	125				
El Salvador	--	495	--	2,201	124	4,221	188	3,422	3/	200	3,500				
Guatemala	--	68	--	333	--	709	--	587	--	3/	600				
Honduras 4/	1,894	43	3,851	52	3,755	184	2,568	187	2,994	2,994	265				
Mexico	--	215	210	497	1,857	601	6,366	554	3,056	3/	779	4,394			
Nicaragua	--	175	--	4,688	453,572	84,139	106,446	855	--	3/	510,358	800			
United States	1,20,797	71,274	513,548	84,139	42,365	--	540,276	111,260	47,727	--	46,927	120,858			
Cuba	--	27,712	32,649	--	27,187	122	432	28,855	450	6/	29,300	--			
Dominican Republic	--	13,652	38,524	5/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Total.....	180,762	76,622	606,121	90,206	559,791	120,738	668,548	121,746	620,775	132,207					
Europe:															
Austria	1,424	5/	16,954	5/	13,542	5/	1,675	16,713	2,605	20,700	2,201				
Belgium and Luxembourg	59,413	39,900	5/	5/	485	33,892	5/	395	47,532	48,359	5/	728	30,881		
Bulgaria	--	5/	20,768	5/	26,460	5/	--	8/	--	8/	--	--	50,025		
Czechoslovakia	490	20,706	5/	695	18,893	5/	24,048	21,340	14,860	1/ 2/	1/ 2/	19	26,702		
Denmark	394	5/	12,292	--	16,090	5/	1,897	13,779	1,407	32	11,275	1,322	9,668		
Ireland	--	7,754	--	--	6,707	--	11,290	--	--	1,764	1,764	1,770	11,750		
Finland	--	58,716	5/	577	64,001	1,205	98,341	2,616	133,666	1,250	149,242	110,450	155,238		
France	686	19	204,644	20	39,856	26,460	--	115,620	--	120,962	--	--	--	--	
Germany 10/	97,657	19,162	3,106	5/	3,106	8/	27,917	14,340	25,164	8/	23,696	26,871	15,668		
Greece	--	12,927	5/	5/	4,515	5/	16,578	8/	87,994	11,709	63,903	9,621	71,123		
Hungary	--	67,349	5/	5/	2,080	5/	46,721	5/	9,326	2/	9,532	180	9,500		
Italy	--	6,602	--	5/	5/	5,995	7	11,079	37	11,572	8/	--	8/		
Netherlands	3,249	--	18,404	--	10,024	--	38,746	35,629	--	50,387	--	52,700			
Norway	--	6,381	--	--	--	--	--	19,919	101	16,632	1/ 2/	272	19,008		
Poland	--	30,979	5/	1,194	15,962	--	--	25,629	--	26,867	--	26,806			
Portugal	--	14,829	5/	15,795	20,424	--	335,848	311,654	3,943	343,823	8/	4,562	318,395		
Spain	--	153	--	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	--		
Sweden	--	15,795	--	--	4,699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Switzerland	--	269,262	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	--		
United Kingdom	5,996	6,173	--	5/	17,867	--	15,439	--	17,867	72	32,286	2,070	41,226	--	
Soviet Union	10,362	--	819,714	126,054	704,732	178,820	869,528	202,646	900,016	200,986	885,831				
Total.....	218,650														
Asia:															
Japan	8,700	9,902	5/	450	--	1,311	15,977	1,866	23,088	5/	1,112	12,574			
Syria	--	(2,762)	5/	(112)	(4,967)	5/	(768)	3,683	1,759	895	5/	1,520	420		
Lebanon	75,490	152	105,374	5/	1,209	5/	1,996	5/	571	677	5/	691	677		
Turkey	--	56,613	3/	5/	875	24,647	8/	142,022	5/	132,298	5/	129,546	5/	--	
Ceylon	30,994	2,718	--	5/	1,180	4,937	--	1,764	1,381	8/	1,904	6/	1,010	6/	
China proper	--	10,450	5/	5/	61,615	7,230	3,007	12,972	8/	90,323	3,717	99,000	6/	7,974	
Indochina	--	4,791	5/	5/	11,262	74,121	3,085	8/	769	1,444	6/	1,348	6/	3,000	
Hong Kong	--	2,765	5/	5/	5/	4,974	8/	1,721	2,339	6,838	5/	1,680	11,987		
India 13/	43,500	3,405	1,075	5/	7,817	4,197	42,974	12,560	28,043	16,814	6/	26,050	31,690		
Pakistan	101,176	2,765	5/	5/	5/	5/	21,965	14,548	15,931	24,722	6/	23,416	6,834		
Indonesia	37,357	1,075	5/	5/	5/	5/	27,777	18	5,052	7,762	5/	10,159	9,105		
Philippine Republic	--	13	3,405	--	--	1,745	--	--	205	7,762	5/	29,532	885,831		
Thailand	--	302,294	93,183	189,474	59,215	291,881	78,359	274,789	88,823	885,831	5/	885,831	885,831		

Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches, Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches, office research, and other information.

Other Countries. - Countries in Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) imported a total of 886 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1956. This represented 72 percent of total free-world imports. Countries purchasing more tobacco than in 1955 included the following: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. Declines from 1955 were noted for Ireland, France, and Italy.

Other major importing countries which took more tobacco last year than in 1955 included Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Egypt, and the Union of South Africa. Countries with smaller imports included Australia, the Philippine Republic and Japan.

Imports for the countries reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) Some quantities of tobacco may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) Free-World exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since import trade figures for these countries are not available; (3) a number of small countries whose imports materially exceed exports are not included in the table.

WORLD 1956-57 COTTON CROP DOWN

World cotton production in 1956-57 is now estimated at 38.2 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), down 1.5 million bales from the record high 1955-56 production of 39.7 million bales.

The 1956-57 estimate is the smallest since 1952-53, but still exceeds average production in the 1945-49 period by 12.5 million bales. It is below the estimate released in January by 0.7 million bales. Most of the decrease occurred in Brazil, Argentina, India, Pakistan, and China as a result of reduced acreage estimates, unfavorable weather, and insect damage. These decreases have more than offset higher estimates for the Soviet Union, Mexico, and the Central American countries, where crops improved over earlier expectations.

The United States crop of 13.3 million bales (May 1957 report) in 1956-57 is 1.4 million bales smaller than a year earlier. This decline is nearly equal to the net decline in world cotton production. Further acreage reduction in the United States in 1956-57, including 1.1 million acres removed from cultivation under the acreage reserve program, is the main cause of lower production. Cotton acreage has declined steadily in the last 5 years to 15.6 million harvested acres in 1956-57, only slightly more than one-half of the average area harvested in the prewar 1935-39 period. The average yield of 409 pounds per harvested acre is 8 pounds less than last season's record high.

The rapid expansion in cotton acreage and production that occurred in the foreign Free World in recent years was reversed in 1956-57 when acreage declined to 46.3 million acres, 1.1 million less than a year earlier. The principal factors responsible in many countries for the acreage reduction in 1956 were the sharp decline in world prices in 1955; poorer yields and lower returns from the 1955 crop; uncertainty regarding the future trend in prices, and, in some countries, the curbing of production credit, and removal of marginal land from cotton. Notable exceptions to the general decline in foreign Free World cotton acreage in 1956-57 were increases in India, Sudan, Syria, and Spain over the previous year in line with government policies to continue increases in cotton.

The foreign Free World acreage decline is proportionately larger than the drop in production, denoting higher yields in 1956-57 over the relatively poor yields in 1955-56, particularly in Mexico and in Central American countries. Mexico's 1956 crop of 1.8 million bales is 21 percent below the record high 1955 crop, but yields are higher than expected earlier in the season. Exceptionally good yields in Central America are attributed to favorable weather, increased fertilizer applications, and more effective insect controls. The crops in Brazil and Argentina are reduced from earlier estimates because of adverse weather and insect damage. Although yields are estimated to be higher than in 1955-56, unfavorable weather also is the main cause of recent reductions in estimates for several other major producing countries, including India, Pakistan, Syria, and Greece. Production in 1956-57 is estimated to be about the same as a year earlier in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and most of the African countries other than Egypt and Sudan, except that Mozambique's production is nearly 50 percent higher than last year's poor crop.

Egypt's 1956-57 production is estimated at 1.5 million bales, nearly equal to that of a year ago, despite a 9 percent decline in acreage. A notable feature in Egypt's crop is the 15 percent increase in extra long staple cottons over 1-3/8 inches between 1954-55 and 1956-57, while production of cottons over 1-1/8 and up to 1-1/4 inches declined by 8 percent. Most of the increase has been in Menoufi variety and the decrease in Ashmouni. Sudan's 1956-57 production, now estimated at 542,000 bales, is up by 100,000 bales from that of a year ago and most of the increase is in Sakel rather than upland types. In Peru, the Pima and Karnak crop of 108,000 bales in 1956-57 is larger than a year ago by 38,000 bales, while Tanguis variety showed a slight decline.

Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union and China, produced about 9.2 million bales in 1956-57, approximately 0.5 million bales more than a year earlier. Average yield in the Soviet Union in 1956-57 is reported to be the highest in recent years because of very favorable weather in the major producing areas and the concentration of production on irrigated acreage. China's crop is reported to be somewhat less than in 1955-56.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 2/		
	Average		1954	1955 3/		1954-49
	1935-39	1945-49	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales
North America:						
El Salvador	9	35	73	113	95	21
Guatemala	-	8	39	52	35	5
Mexico	725	1,034	1,820	2,700	2,125	334
Nicaragua	9	11	214	257	180	5
United States	27,788	21,258	19,251	16,928	15,615	13,149
British West Indies	20	12	17	13	13	5
Haiti	-	37	50	-	-	4
Total 4/	28,642	22,403	21,471	20,124	18,134	13,523
Europe:						
Bulgaria 5/	85	82	-	-	35	20
Greece	168	111	270	410	395	76
Italy	56	40	100	133	112	21
Rumania 5/	8	102	-	-	2	-
Spain	46	130	267	406	500	10
Yugoslavia	8	-	29	35	32	3
Total 4/	372	511	1,123	1,384	1,389	117
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087	3,697	-	-	3,430	2,328
Asia:						
Aden	-	5	37	40	35	-
Cyprus	453	239	620	650	625	12
Iran	53	22	100	100	105	11
Iraq	-	-	2	6	12	-
Israel	-	-	59	463	600	675
Syria	85	-	1,440	1,520	1,500	1,500
Turkey	667	645	125	160	-	49
Afghanistan	-	-	178	150	145	97
Burma	428	5,038	5,831	9,600	10,200	-
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	6/ 24,204	11,306	18,684	20,230	20,800 6/
India	6/	564	344	296	276	275
Korea 7/	-	27	-	10	10	10
Indonesia	6/	2,965	3,185	3,540	3,384	6/
Pakistan	16	84	85	81	-	7
Total 4/	33,805	21,827	35,138	37,860	38,460	5,835
						10,444
						10,365
						10,275

South America:	770:	962:	1,350:	1,375:	289:	427:	525:	563:	500
Argentina.....	5,562:	4,520:	4,500:	5,000:	1,956:	1,352:	1,650:	1,700:	1,325
Brazil.....	98:	-	230:	170:	165:	23:	122:	105:	103
Colombia.....	40:	41:	36:	45:	40:	13:	11:	10:	13
Ecuador.....	111:	123:	155:	140:	-	40:	47:	60:	45:
Paraguay.....	428:	345:	556:	556:	551:	379:	308:	491:	475:
Peru.....	50:	-	50:	50:	50:	11:	11:	20:	24:
Venezuela.....	Total <u>4/</u>	7,060:	6,177:	6,883:	7,342:	6,328:	2,711:	2,181:	2,529:
Africa and Oceania:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sudan.....	1,39:	371:	685:	598:	765:	248:	216:	403:	441:
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	850:	850:	-	172:	195:	225:	240:
Nyasaland.....	84:	-	-	-	-	12:	8:	13:	5:
Kenya.....	-	51:	88:	100:	-	13:	6:	11:	12
Tanganyika.....	-	-	250:	300:	300:	50:	38:	85:	101:
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	1,739:	1,585:	1,608:	281:	227:	250:	300:
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	1,639:	1,885:	1,715:	1,893:	1,456:	1,598:	1,535:
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	800:	800:	800:	41:	104:	165:	170:
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	29:	32:	-	8/	2:	13:	17:
French West Africa.....	-	-	180:	200:	-	28:	14:	40:	45:
Mozambique.....	-	557:	710:	700:	700:	2/	33:	104:	135:
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	36:	48:	160:	140:
Angola.....	73:	-	134:	136:	135:	13:	24:	26:	32:
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	5:	8:	6:	-	8/	2:	2:	52
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	90:	100:	-	2:	3:	34:	33:
Australia.....	53:	5:	13:	11:	10:	11:	1:	4:	3:
Total <u>4/</u>	6,176:	5,710:	8,160:	8,235:	8,269:	2,810:	2,483:	3,180:	3,310
World total <u>4/</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Foreign Free World <u>4/</u>	81,142:	60,325:	79,275:	81,445:	78,880:	31,689:	25,687:	38,635:	39,725:
Communist countries <u>4/</u>	41,135:	29,352:	43,467:	47,417:	46,315:	12,218:	9,280:	15,872:	38,185
12,219:	9,715:	16,557:	17,100:	16,950:	6,322:	4,303:	9,067:	16,307:	15,705

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

Cotton plantings in 1957-58 in many foreign countries are expected to equal or slightly exceed those in 1956-57. Foreign cotton consumption continues to increase and world cotton prices have been relatively stable in the last year. Also important are the investments that have been made in cotton production and ginning facilities, and the importance of cotton export trade as a means of earning foreign exchange. Increased acreage in a number of major producing countries is in accordance with production goals, some of which are designed to meet increasing domestic consumption needs and still maintain exports at the level of recent years.

The 1957 state acreage allotments for upland cotton in the United States total 17.6 million acres. Three million acres of this have been signed up under the acreage reserve program, leaving a total of 14.6 million acres. Such an acreage would be the smallest in more than 75 years for the second year in succession. The 1956-57 harvested acreage was 15.6 million acres.

1956-57 WORLD PRODUCTION OF COCOA BEANS

World cocoa bean production for the 1956-57 season is now estimated at 2,033 million pounds (908 thousand long tons). This is an increase over the 1955-56 season of approximately 11.2 percent. Africa accounted for 7.8 percent of the increase, while Ghana alone accounted for 3.5 percent.

Weather has been favorable to cocoa production in all producing areas and especially in the larger producing countries. Since there were no long wet periods, there was very little pod rot in West Africa. Other factors contributing toward increasing production were (1) new plantings coming into production (2) less fermenting and drying difficulties for some of the large producers and (3) improved cultural practices.

North America: The Dominican Republic, the largest producer in North America, is expected to make a partial recovery from the very small crop of 1955-56. The present estimate is mid-way between production in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Recovery continues in the countries damaged by the 1955 hurricane. Estimates of production in Mexico have recently been raised for both 1955-56 and 1956-57 as result of upward revisions in both consumption and carry-over stocks for both 1955-56 and 1956-57. A new mixed planting of cacao and bananas on about 2,500 acres is now under way in Mexico. Jamaica has experienced unfavorable weather. Excessive rains killed some of the autumn crop, while drought conditions were common in the main cocoa belt. Some decrease is expected in Trinidad.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
 1935/36-1939/40, 1945/46-1949/50, annual 1954-55,
 1955-56, 1956-57 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40 2/	Average 1945/46- 1949/50	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA					
Costa Rica.....	14,356	11,326	23,500	22,400	20,000
Cuba.....	7,000	6,259	5,964	4,400	6,000
Dominican Republic.....	54,049	62,164	80,213	60,000	70,000
Grenada.....	8,536	5,703	3,000	1,500	2,000
Haiti.....	3,349	3,790	2,870	3,000	3,500
Jamaica.....	4,750	4,274	5,250	6,500	5,000
Mexico.....	2,500	13,318	26,455	26,500	31,000
Panama.....	10,418	5,931	4,072	3,500	4,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	31,635	12,124	18,000	21,500	19,000
Other North America.....	4,059	3,032	4,000	3,000	3,500
Total 5/.....	110,652	127,921	173,324	152,300	164,000
SOUTH AMERICA					
Bolivia.....	6/	6/	5,000	6,500	6,500
Brazil.....	263,980	283,870	357,145	348,100	385,000
Colombia.....	25,000	25,465	26,455	27,560	30,000
Ecuador.....	42,373	40,045	62,511	60,000	62,000
Peru.....	6/	6/	3,100	3,300	3,400
Venezuela.....	36,934	37,952	39,683	37,500	40,000
Total.....	368,287	387,332	493,894	482,960	526,900
AFRICA					
Belgian Congo.....	2,809	3,220	7,000	8,000	10,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni.....	25,000	34,208	47,390	48,500	49,600
French Cameroons.....	58,350	7/ 90,832	128,700	123,500	125,000
French Equatorial Africa.....	1,871	8/	6,956	7,500	7,000
French Togoland.....	9/	9/	9/	12,600	15,500
Ghana 10/.....	609,363	512,350	518,271	530,700	595,000
Ivory Coast.....	109,937	94,424	148,810	158,730	170,000
Liberia.....	9/	9/	9/	1,570	1,800
Nigeria 11/.....	216,318	222,980	222,083	254,800	315,000
Sao Thome and Principe.....	22,496	19,755	16,887	17,000	16,000
Sierra Leone.....	9/	9/	9/	4,860	5,000
Other Africa 12/.....	9/ 8,154	9/ 9,018	9/ 26,473	2,000	2,000
Total.....	1,054,298	986,787	1,122,570	1,169,760	1,311,900
ASIA AND OCEANIA					
Ceylon.....	7,931	4,866	5,600	6,500	7,000
Indonesia.....	3,310	1,198	1,100	3,100	3,000
New Guinea.....	-	-	2,400	2,500	4,500
New Hebrides.....	3,916	2,452	1,700	1,500	2,000
Philippines.....	-	-	3,000	3,300	4,000
Western Samoa.....	2,326	5,200	8,000	6,800	10,000
Total.....	17,483	13,716	21,800	23,700	30,500
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,580,720	1,515,755	1,811,588	1,828,720	2,033,300

1/ Production in Brazil is given for the 12 months May 1 to April 30, and in most other countries for the 12 months October 1 to September 30. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Approximated from unofficial information. 5/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 6/ Not available. 7/ Includes French Equatorial Africa. 8/ Included in French Cameroons. 9/ Prior to 1955-56 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 11/ Includes British Cameroons. 12/ Includes Angola and Madagascar.

South America: Cocoa bean production in Peru has increased since 1948, but is still considerably below local consumption. The increasing production of young trees is now believed to be more than offset by the declining yield from trees that have passed their prime. The peak year was 1951 when production reached 3.7 million pounds.

The 1956-57 crop in Brazil amounted to around 385 million pounds. Weather conditions were favorable. For the past 3 years the Bahia-Ilheus area has experienced nearly perfect growing seasons. Prospects are good for a bumper 1957 "Temporao" crop. The 1957 Brazilian "Temporao" crop is therefore estimated at 210 million pounds, or close to 1.6 million bags. This would be about 6 percent higher than the 1956 "Temporao" crop. Production in the Amazon Valley amounted to around 2,500 tons in 1956, but exports were far less.

Africa: The present estimate for 1956-57 crop production in Africa is 1,312 million pounds (586 thousand long tons). This represents about 65 percent of total world production.

Ghana (Gold Coast until March 6, 1957) will have its largest crop since 1948-49, but is still below the 1935-39 average. This is based on "home-grown" production, for about 10,000 tons of cocoa beans moved across the borders from French Togoland and the Ivory Coast. The heavy production in Nigeria is attributed to dry weather during main crop harvest which made it possible to control disease. In Ibadan Province the total rain in 1956 was 31 inches as compared to an average of 47 inches. Dry weather during the first quarter of 1957 caused severe defoliation in this province. There has been considerable damage by stem borers to young trees in the Western Region.

The Ivory Coast had a drought in July and August 1956, and also in January and February 1957, which with dust-laden winds caused considerable damage to older trees on sandy soils. Trees planted in 1956 has also been damaged by weather and capsids. Swollen shoot, however, does not appear to be a serious problem.

Asia: The 1956-57 production for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 30.5 million pounds. This is a 28.7 percent increase over 1955-56, significant increases are also expected in New Guinea and Western Samoa.

Fifty acres of Amelonado cacao on an estate in Trengganu, Malaya was planted in 1953. This was increased to 441 acres in 1955. The Government appears to be concentrating on the promotion of smallholder's plantings. Under present plans each family receives 4 acres for cacao and two for padi or fruit.

WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION in 1956

World meat production in 1956 continued to increase, and set a new high record. Production in the 42 principal producing countries of the world, excluding Communist China, was 92.5 billion pounds in 1956, 4 percent more than a year earlier. Production was 35 percent greater than the averages for both 1946-50 and 1934-38, although Eastern Europe's production was under the prewar level.

There were fairly sharp gains in meat output in South America and the Union of South Africa. Moderate gains were reported in North America. There were slight increases in Europe and the Middle East, but output declined 2 percent from 1955 in Australia and New Zealand.

Conditions have favored a steady increase in world meat production since the end of World War II. Expanded economic activity in the principal meat-consuming countries has increased demand for meat. Adequate feed supplies and grazing conditions have also encouraged livestock production. In recent years meat production in the principal producing and consuming countries has increased faster than the population. But meat prices continue relatively high.

The upward trend in meat output reflects the continued increase in livestock numbers. In early 1957, hog numbers were estimated to be 31 percent above prewar (1936-40), cattle 24 percent, and sheep 23 percent greater. Conditions seem favorable for a continued increase in numbers in 1957.

World meat production is likely to continue to rise at about the rate of recent years. However, due to the large livestock numbers, a sharper increase in meat output is possible if a number of the important producing countries should simultaneously step up slaughter because of feed shortages or economic conditions.

Meat output in the United States continued upward in 1956 and reached a new all-time peak of 28 billion pounds--4 percent greater than the previous record of 1955. Beef and veal production reached a new record of 16.1 billion pounds, exceeding the 1955 record by 7 percent. Pork production was moderately above the average for 1946-50, and was 2 percent greater than 1955. The United States is by far the largest meat producing country. The United States probably accounts for about 28 percent of the world's output, including production in Communist China.

Slaughter continued to rise moderately during 1956 in Mexico, Cuba, and Canada. Production probably is at new high levels in each of the 3 countries.

Production in Western Europe has increased materially since World War II and increased 2 percent from 1955 to 1956. During 1956, production rose materially in Italy, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom. Slight to moderate gains were reported for Austria, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Production declined moderately during 1956 in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Portugal. Fairly large decreases in production took place in Sweden and Ireland.

MEAT 1/ Preliminary estimate of production of beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb and goat meat, and total meat in specified countries in 1956, with comparison

Country	Beef and Veal			Pork (excluding lard)			Mutton, Lamb and Goat			Total			2/			1956 as percent of		
	Average	1955	1956 3/	Average	1955	1956 3/	Average	1955	1956 3/	1955	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent		
North America:																		
Canada	1,042	1,279	1,403	890	1,019	1,023	48	34	1,980	34	2,332	2,660	124	126	105			
Mexico	723	747	778	262	368	386	50	45	1,035	46	1,160	1,210	117	120	104			
United States	10,978	15,147	16,094	10,541	10,991	11,221	743	758	22,262	741	26,896	28,056	126	126	104			
Cuba	375	380	388	37	85	91	2	2	467	3	467	482	114	114	103			
Europe:																		
Austria	158	261	271	232	421	441	10	3	407	3	559	693	727	727	104			
Belgium	238	405	383	267	401	436	7	5	559	5	870	870	156	156	101			
Denmark	272	325	362	520	1,109	1,032	7	2	420	2	1,455	1,115	173	173	97			
Finland	91	128	128	109	116	114	11	14	111	11	220	266	262	262	119			
France	1,937	3,028	2,960	1,350	1,960	2,170	150	262	266	3,613	5,446	5,607	5,607	155	155			
Germany, Western	2/ 1,060	1,855	1,869	5/ 1,530	3,331	3,403	5/	50	50	141	39	2,705	5,283	5,364	5,364	103		
Greece	30	36	41	35	46	47	96	149	149	144	161	231	232	232	232	102		
Ireland	158	160	148	129	190	166	40	56	58	327	406	372	372	372	372	100		
Italy	522	920	950	635	750	920	104	100	100	100	1,296	1,830	2,030	2,030	111			
Netherlands	227	457	453	294	733	760	13	13	13	13	555	1,230	1,230	1,230	101			
Norway	87	120	104	70	110	118	30	37	33	193	272	260	260	260	135			
Portugal	62	93	92	215	225	223	47	54	52	324	372	367	367	367	113			
Sweden 4/	261	325	275	341	408	409	7	4	637	4	765	765	713	713	99			
Switzerland	173	206	214	148	224	242	4	8	8	336	447	473	473	473	112			
United Kingdom	1,230	1,542	1,768	500	1,602	305	387	431	2,035	3,531	3,702	3,702	182	182	106			
Yugoslavia	217	251	280	421	653	648	127	152	176	176	1,060	1,113	1,113	1,113	105			
Asia:																		
Turkey	5/	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-	5/	5/	695	-			
Japan	110	288	306	49	181	154	222	222	222	2	2	191	517	587	324	114		
Philippines, Rep. of	33	48	58	5/	87	154	150	150	150	3	2	5/	125	207	213	103		
South America:																		
Argentina	4,284	4,614	5,545	391	336	419	540	456	408	5,215	5,406	6,372	6,372	122	118			
Brazil	6/ 2,107	2,595	2,557	512	494	6/	69	127	117	6/ 2,688	3,214	3,168	3,168	99	99			
Chile	-	298	-	52	-	-	94	-	-	-	444	-	-	-	-	-		
Colombia	635	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	728	-	-	-	-	-		
Paraguay	230	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-		
Uruguay	543	401	475	38	38	164	139	104	104	743	578	617	617	617	107			
Africa:																		
Union of South Africa	650	650	735	82	95	107	185	225	225	917	970	1,066	1,066	116	116			
Oceania:																		
Australia	1,226	1,677	1,656	210	218	203	701	868	769	2,137	2,763	2,629	2,629	123	95			
New Zealand	1,409	505	561	84	87	90	704	775	798	1,201	1,367	1,439	1,439	120	105			

1/ Carcass meat basis - excludes variety meat and lard. 2/ Includes horsemeat in addition to types shown in other columns, if it is produced in quantity. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes carcasses weight equivalent of live animals exported. 5/ Two to four year average. 6/ Excludes meat from farm slaughter. 7/ Years ending September 30.

Compiled from official sources, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory. Foreign Agricultural Service May, 1957.

MEAT 1/: Summary of world production, 1956 with comparisons

Continent or area	Averages		Prelim.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1934-38	1946-50		1955	1956
	1946-50	1955		1956	1955
	Mil. lbs	Mil. lbs	Mil. lbs	Mil. lbs	Percent
					Percent
North America 2/.....	18,606	25,691	30,855	32,208	25 : 4
Western Europe 3/.....	20,276	16,206	25,118	25,686	58 : 2
Eastern Europe 4/.....	7,450	5,600	6,600	6,650	19 : 1
U. S. S. R.....	8,775	5/	5/	5/	- : -
Middle east 6/.....	1,115	1,327	1,674	1,683	27 : 1
Philippines, Rep. of...	209	125	207	213	70 : 3
South America 7/.....	8,358	10,047	10,456	11,409	14 : 9
Union of South Africa..	671	917	970	1,066	16 : 10
Oceania 8/.....	3,211	3,338	4,130	4,067	22 : -2
Total.....	68,671	68,751	88,860	92,482	35 : 4

1/ Carcass meat: beef, veal, pork; excluding lard, mutton, lamb, goatmeat and horsemeat. Excludes variety, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Canada, Mexico, United States and Cuba. 3/ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France Western Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. 4/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 5/ Estimates included in the total. 6/ Egypt, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. 7/ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay. 8/ Australia and New Zealand.

Livestock slaughter increased sharply in South America during 1956. Production in Argentina rose substantially. Production rose moderately in Uruguay, but in Brazil it decreased slightly.

The Union of South Africa meat output increased 10 percent last year. The removal of price controls on cattle encouraged slaughter; however, slaughter of hogs and sheep and lambs also rose. Production in Egypt did not change much from 1955 to 1956.

Production of meat in Japan increased more than 300 percent since the end of World War II. This is largely due to greater availability of feed grains for livestock. Output in the Philippine Republic has also increased greatly over the same period.

Total slaughter in Australia and New Zealand continued high in 1956, although production in Australia declined moderately from the preceding year. To take advantage of the good range and pasture situation, producers held cattle and sheep from slaughter

Meat production in the Soviet Union continues to increase. Reported 1956 output in state-controlled slaughterhouses increased 7 percent over 1955. The increase in meat output is in line with the steady increase in livestock numbers from their low point at the end of World War II. Production of meat in the U.S.S.R. is now estimated to be moderately above prewar.

Production data for Eastern Europe has been reappraised. New estimates have been made for prewar 1934-38, 1946-50, and later years. In the 6 countries in the area, meat production has increased considerably since the end of World War II, but has not reached prewar levels, judging from livestock numbers, apparent feed supplies, and persistent reports of meat shortages in the area.

Beef and veal production in 1956 made up 52 percent of the total production in the 42 countries. About 39.5 percent of total production was pork, and 8 percent lamb and mutton. Horsemeat accounted for less than 0.5 percent of the total.

In this report an attempt has been made to report meat production on the basis of the total dressed slaughter weight of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, and goats in each country. The meat production figures, therefore, include imported slaughter animals but exclude exports of live animals.

Buffalo and horsemeat production is included in countries where such production is important. Pork production data include fatback but exclude allowances for the amount of raw fat rendered into lard. Data for other species include the usual quantity of carcass fats remaining on the carcass at the time of slaughter. Because of the various adjustments, the data do not always agree with that originally published by individual countries or with world summaries prepared by other organizations.

Data in the summary table relate to the same 42 countries throughout the range of years shown. It was estimated that in 1938, 41 of these countries produced around 97 percent of the output for 67 countries, excluding China. At present, the production in the 42 countries probably accounts for around 90 percent of the world's output including China.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD

The 1956 world production of centrifugal sugar is estimated at 45.2 million short tons, raw value. The estimate for 1956 exceeds the 43.2 million tons for 1955 by 4.6 percent and the prewar (1935-39) average of 28.5 million tons by 58.5 percent. Increased output is noted for every continent other than Europe.

Non-centrifugal sugar production for 1956 is estimated at 6.8 million short tons, tel quel, or slightly larger than the 1955 output and 23.1 percent above the average 5.5 million tons produced during 1935-39.

World cane sugar production for 1956 is estimated at 27.9 million short tons, raw value, or 9.0 percent more than the 25.6 million tons of 1955. The near-record sugar cane output for North America of 12.6 million tons reflects primarily the larger than anticipated crops in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. Record outputs are noted for all other major cane sugar areas.

World beet sugar production for 1956 declined to 17.3 million short tons, raw value, from the 17.6 million tons of 1955. The short crops of Western and Eastern Europe, more than offset a rise in production in other beet sugar areas of the world.

North and Central America: Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar in 1956 is expected to total 14.7 million tons, or 1 million tons above the estimate made in November. The 1956 output is expected to exceed that of 1955 by 13.9 percent. Restrictions on Cuban production were removed early in the harvest. Since then the estimates for the current Cuban crop have been raised progressively. Grindings from the 1956 cane production are now expected to exceed the November estimate by 550,000 tons.

Western Europe: The 1956 production in Western Europe is given at 7.1 million tons for the season. Adverse weather conditions reduced the expected outturn by 200,000 tons. West Germany, France and Italy show sizable decreases in output; only Sweden, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain show increases of importance.

Eastern Europe: The 1956 production estimate of 2.8 million tons reflects primarily the decline in yields because of adverse weather. Internal political difficulties were, to a lesser extent, responsible for the decline in output.

U.S.S.R.: Soviet sugar production during the crop year 1956 is estimated at about 4.5 million tons, a new record for the country, Calendar year 1956 production is officially given as 5.2 million tons. Indications are that this figure includes about 900,000 tons of sugar from the 1955 crop produced in 1956. This would leave 4.3 million tons of sugar produced in 1956 from the 1956 crop. It is apparent that the Soviet Union again could not handle efficiently its expanded beet crop.

The official Soviet figure for 1956-crop-year production converts to 5.2 million tons, raw value, about the same as calendar year 1956 production. This would imply that a considerable tonnage of sugar from the 1956 beet crop was processed in 1957. However, in view of reported lower beet yields per acre and lower sucrose content of beets than in 1955, it is believed that 1956 crop year sugar production did not exceed 1955 production by more than 300,000 tons, or 7.5 percent, even though sugar beet acreage increased by 15 percent.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1953-56 1/2/

Continent and country	1935-39	Averages	1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/2
	1,000 Short tons						
North America (cane and beet):							
British Honduras.....	1	1	1	3	5	6	9
Canada (beet).....	76	99	131	128	112	131	131
Costa Rica.....	9	20	35	38	26	25	25
El Salvador.....	17	27	36	36	42	45	45
Guatemala.....	19	33	51	56	63	67	67
Honduras.....	2	1	11	11	11	11	11
Mexico.....	353	636	960	1,041	869	1,110	1,110
Nicaragua.....	9	20	39	43	35	45	45
Panama.....	5	11	19	17	19	22	22
United States (beet).....	1,517	1,574	1,016	2,043	1,739	1,998	1,998
United States (cane).....	174	455	630	640	574	557	557
Hawaii.....	980	861	1,077	1,110	1,100	1,150	1,150
Puerto Rico.....	1,143	1,204	1,204	1,166	1,152	1,100	1,100
Virgin Islands.....	5	6	10	10	13	14	14
Antigua.....	22	25	24	22	32	39	39
Barbados.....	111	121	184	169	117	176	176
Cuba.....	3,183	5,998	5,472	5,066	5,229	6,250	6,250
Dominican Republic.....	491	509	699	690	776	990	990
Grenada.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Guadeloupe.....	60	48	114	128	127	132	132
Haiti.....	44	49	51	57	64	67	67
Jamaica.....	119	235	407	414	399	395	395
Martinique.....	64	29	78	95	86	95	95
St. Kitts.....	36	40	56	55	56	58	58
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	11	12	14	17	16	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago.....	119	114	193	216	179	196	196
Total North America.....	8,743	11,938	13,307	13,301	12,905	14,702	14,702
Western Europe (beet):							
Austria.....	196	46	197	229	234	236	236
Belgium.....	259	216	450	382	127	353	353
Denmark.....	260	266	412	243	203	380	380
Finland.....	13	40	41	28	28	36	36
France.....	1,078	823	1,804	1,860	1,799	1,542	1,542
Germany, Western.....	610	523	1,569	1,412	1,428	1,271	1,271
Ireland.....	89	95	113	111	109	110	110
Italy.....	111	331	861	968	1,333	1,040	1,040
Netherlands.....	261	270	495	465	470	404	404
Spain 4/.....	202	200	376	354	354	382	382
Sweden.....	310	311	388	335	265	232	232
Switzerland.....	13	28	36	37	37	37	37
United Kingdom.....	515	612	666	699	771	859	859
Yugoslavia.....	103	127	211	159	153	182	182
Total Western Europe.....	4,353	3,891	7,848	7,268	7,701	7,154	7,154
Total Eastern Europe.....	2,926	2,933	3,665	3,272	3,281	2,856	2,856
Total Europe.....	7,279	5,924	11,513	10,540	10,982	10,010	10,010
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761	1,643	3,525	3,025	4,200	4,500	4,500

Asia (cane and beet):	8			
Afghanistan (beet):	7			
Burma.....	10			
China incl. Manchuria $\frac{1}{2}$	26			
India.....	77			
Indochina.....	1,303			
Indonesia.....	7/77			
Iran (beet):	1,207			
Japan (beet):	23			
Pakistan.....	46			
Philippines, Republic of	33			
Irikyu Islands.....	1,058			
Syria (beet):	32			
Taiwan (Formosa):	0			
Thailand.....	1,240			
Turkey (beet):	21			
	76			
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.):	5,230			
South America (cane):				
Argentina.....	510			
Bolivia.....	1			
Brazil.....	830			
British Guiana.....	1			
Colombia.....	210			
Ecuador.....	-			
Paraguay.....	51			
Peru.....	24			
Surinam.....	6			
Uruguay $\frac{1}{2}$	145			
Venezuela.....	15			
	2/22			
Total South America.....	2,115			
Africa (cane):				
Algeria.....	0			
Angola.....	37			
Belgian Congo.....	14			
British East Africa.....	63			
Egypt.....	166			
Ethiopia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland.....	0			
Madagascar.....	16			
Madeira and Azore Islands $\frac{1}{2}$	9			
Mauritius.....	320			
Mozambique.....	81			
Reunion.....	91			
Rhodesia, North and South, Nyasaland.....	-			
Union of South Africa.....	498			
	1,295			
Total Africa.....				
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	894			
Fiji.....	150			
Pacific Islands.....	69			
Total Oceania.....	1,113			
World Total (cane):	16,762			
World Total (beet):	11,771			
World Total (beet and cane):	28,536			

2/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and South Africa, where the cane-sugar crop begins in the early months of the year shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1953-56 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1953	1954	1955	1956	<u>3/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons					
NORTH AMERICA							
Costa Rica.....	15	36	33	33	26	25	
El Salvador.....	17	27	30	27	25	25	
Guatemala.....	31	35	51	55	51	48	
Honduras.....	15	22	23	23	23	23	
Mexico.....	83	174	165	132	132	132	
Nicaragua.....	7	14	25	25	25	25	
Panama.....	2	9	10	10	10	10	
Total.....	170	317	337	305	292	288	
ASIA							
Burma.....	86	74	90	125	160	150	
China.....	350	307	460	540	600	600	
India.....	2,954	3,338	2,900	2,790	3,053	3,139	
Indonesia.....	81	40	275	275	328	275	
Japan.....	20	15	25	25	32	35	
Pakistan.....	710	575	1,060	1,345	1,100	1,100	
Philippines, Rep. of.....	63	44	60	55	50	55	
Ryukyu Islands.....	75	3	18	15	15	15	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	32	6	13	16	22	30	
Thailand.....	17	22	21	33	33	33	
Viet Nam.....	4/	4/	3	6	12	15	
Total.....	4,388	4,424	4,925	5,225	5,405	5,447	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Brazil.....	370	395	330	330	300	300	
Colombia.....	490	755	660	610	610	610	
Ecuador.....	15	18	25	25	26	26	
Peru.....	9	25	27	29	30	29	
Venezuela.....	60	110	80	80	66	70	
Total.....	944	1,303	1,122	1,074	1,032	1,035	
WORLD TOTAL.....	5,502	6,044	6,384	6,604	6,729	6,770	

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption on the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, where the season begins in May or June of the year shown.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Included in 1935/39, 1945/49 centrifugal sugar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

Asia: The 1956 production is estimated at 6.7 million tons, or 5.8 percent better than last season. The estimated 2.6 million tons for India is above the November estimate by 100,000 tons. The estimate of 339,000 tons for Turkey is lower by 117,000 tons. Most of the estimates for other producing areas of Asia are maintained at the November levels or at slightly higher levels than indicated previously.

Africa: The 1956 production estimate is revised upward slightly to 2.4 million tons. Upward revisions for Mauritius and Mozambique more than offset the revisions downward for Egypt and the Union of South Africa. The current estimate for Africa is slightly above the previous record output of 1955.

South America: The estimate of 5.4 million tons for 1956 sugar production in South America constitutes a new record for the continent. Record or near-record production is reported for most of the individual producing countries.

Oceania: The 1956 production for Australia and Fiji is estimated at 1.5 million tons. The upward revision of 50,000 tons from the November estimate is shown in the estimate of 1.3 million tons for Australia.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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C O R R E C T I O N

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In the table of Mediterranean Basin olive oil production on Page 39 of the April 1957 world summaries of Foreign Crops and Markets, Yugoslavia's 1955 olive oil output should have been 700 short tons (not 9,700). The mistake was a typographical error and does not affect the total.

1956 WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL BELOW 1955 AND 1954

World exports in calendar 1956 of flaxseed and linseed oil from flaxseed producing countries totaled about 42 million bushels, flaxseed equivalent basis. This was about one-fifth less than 1955 exports and 40 percent less than the record 71 million bushels equivalent exported in 1954.

Table 1.--FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1935-39, annual 1952-56 1/
(In forms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	1935-39					
	:	:	:	:	:	:
- - - - Million bushels - - - -						
United States.....	3/	2.8	4.6	32.0	12.1	13.5
Argentina.....	59.2	4.2	13.4	28.8	17.4	8.2
Canada.....	4/	5.1	5.3	4.6	10.1	13.0
India.....	9.9	4.0	.9	.3	7.7	5.2
Uruguay.....	3.2	3.6	5.8	4.0	3.5	1.0
Others, excl. Europe	1.4	3.7	3.8	1.7	2.0	1.0
World total...	73.7	23.4	33.8	71.4	52.8	41.9

1/ Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed; tables 2 and 3 include re-exports. 2/ Preliminary; partially estimated. 3/ The United States imported 18.5 million bushels of flaxseed largely from Argentina, and 356 tons of oil, largely from Europe, in this period. 4/ Canada imported 1.1 million bushels of flaxseed, largely from Argentina in this period.

Compiled from official sources.

The large world exports of 1954 reflected heavy withdrawals from government-held stocks in the United States and Argentina, accumulated in earlier years. (These figures exclude re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed.) World exports declined sharply in 1955 because stocks had been greatly reduced, and free-world production in 1954 did not increase. A further decline in 1956 was due largely to a poor harvest in 1955 in Argentina.

The United States in 1956 exported 8.6 million bushels of flaxseed and 48,855 short tons of linseed oil making a total of 13.5 million bushels in terms of flaxseed equivalent (Tables 2 and 3). Total exports were slightly larger than in 1955 but were equivalent to only 40 percent of the large shipments of 1954 when heavy export sales were made from Commodity Credit Corporation held stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil. As a result of reduced world supplies during the first half of 1956 exports from the United States were largely at world prices through regular commercial channels.

(Continued on Page 26)

EGG PRODUCTION IN 1956, AND CHICKEN NUMBERS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Egg production in North America and Western Europe in 1956 continued the upward trend that has prevailed since World War II. These areas continue to be the principal egg-producing areas of the world.

Indications point to an expanded output in 1957 by various European countries, primarily the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and total production for the reporting countries should be slightly higher than in 1956. The egg-feed price relationship in Europe is expected to continue quite unfavorable during 1957.

Total chicken numbers in the major producing countries in 1956 moved only slightly upward from 1955. Chicken numbers expanded in Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom but reductions occurred in West Germany, Canada, and the United States in 1956 as compared with 1955.

In the first quarter of 1957, United States egg production was slightly larger than in the same months of 1956. Total production of eggs for 1957, however, is likely to fall short of the 65,688 million produced in 1956 because fewer replacement pullets are being raised for production in the fall of 1957 than a year ago.

The output for the first 3 quarters of 1957 could provide a basis for expanded export of eggs in that period. Supplies will be less plentiful for export during the last quarter of 1957. Preliminary estimates indicate the value of United States exports of shell eggs amounted to \$3,729,000 in the first quarter of 1957 compared with \$4,154,000 during the same period of 1956.

In 1956 the value of United States shell egg exports was \$19,246,000, a decrease of 4 percent compared with 1955. Volume was down 10 percent, with 44,721,000 dozen shell eggs being exported.

Dutch production in 1956 totaled 3,900 million eggs. Approximately 2,376 millions were exported; 11 percent more than in 1955.

Denmark produced 2,310 million eggs in 1956 and is the world's second largest exporter of shell eggs. During 1956 Denmark exported almost 1,560 million eggs, a decrease of 6.5 percent compared to 1955.

In 1956 West Germany, the world's largest importer of eggs, produced 5.8 billion eggs. Imports during 1956 reached a record of about 3.5 billion eggs; 15 percent above 1955. The small market supply of domestic eggs, especially during the summer and fall, and a growing consumer demand led to increased purchases from nearly all traditional European and overseas supplying countries.

EGGS: Numbers in specified countries, averages
1934-38; annual 1954, 1955, 1956

Continent and Country	:	:	:	:	:	:	Preliminary
	: Average : 1934-38	: Average : 1946-50	: 1954	: 1955	:	:	1956
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	:	Thousands
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Canada	:	2,863	4,382	4,709	4,599	:	4,819
Mexico	:	1,785	1,930	2,400	2,400	:	2,500
United States	:	40,020	61,032	64,836	64,836	:	65,688
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<u>EUROPE:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Austria	:	663	369	900	990	:	1,044
Belgium	:	1,693	1,584	2,325	2,400	:	2,450
Denmark	:	1,979	1,447	2,364	2,362	:	2,310
France	: 2/	6,200	6,580	7,200	7,300	:	7,600
Germany, Western	:	4,810	2,655	6,000	5,945	:	5,825
Greece	:	550	388	550	575	:	600
Ireland	:	1,086	893	927	873	:	912
Italy	:	5,500	4,380	5,860	5,915	:	6,100
Netherlands	:	1,978	1,189	3,500	3,720	:	3,900
Norway	:	369	283	440	448	:	448
Sweden	:	1,000	1,288	1,380	1,424	:	1,460
Switzerland	:	423	486	540	546	:	530
United Kingdom	: 5/	6,675	6,370	9,156	9,960	:	11,050
	: 3/ 4/	:	:	:	:	:	
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Turkey	:	1,003	859	1,094	1,260	:	1,300
Japan	:	3,553	970	6,130	6,743	:	6,527
Philippine Republic	: 6/	738	567	1,050	1,000	:	1,100
Argentina	:	1,127	2,760	3,500	3,330	:	3,350
Brazil	:	N.A.	3,085	4,639	5,027	:	5,400
Peru	:	N.A.	N.A.	400	421	:	450
Uruguay	:	289	289	320	325	:	330
Egypt	:	751	2/ 694	530	535	:	550
Union of So. Africa	:	360	584	900	950	:	1,000
Australia	:	1,848	2,388	2,280	2,400	:	2,254
	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Total egg production unless otherwise specified. 2/ 1937. 3/ Years ending May 31 of year stated. 4/ Revised. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ 1938. 7/ 1947. 8/ Years ending June 30 of year stated.

.CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, averages
1934-38; annual 1954, 1955 and 1956

Continent and Country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Preliminary
	:	Date 1/	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1954	1955	1956	
	:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	:							
Canada	:	Dec. 1	44,077	45,245	39,660	40,159	38,850	
Mexico	:	March	2/ 36,368	38,700	60,000	70,000	72,000	
United States	:	Jan. 1	408,177	465,503	396,776	390,708	382,846	
<u>EUROPE</u>	:							
Austria	:	Dec. 3	3/ 8,862	5,640	8,800	8,944	9,250	
Belgium	:	Dec. 31	16,500	14,069	15,000	15,100	15,200	
Denmark	:	July 16	3/ 27,643	22,030	25,013	23,198	24,411	
Germany, Western	:	Dec.	3/ 51,124	N.A.	55,366	55,092	52,302	
Greece 4/	:	Nov. 30	11,679	8,366	12,056	12,800	13,300	
Ireland	:	June	15,961	16,677	13,462	13,511	13,527	
Netherlands	:	Dec.	N.A.	7,864	19,778	20,202	21,090	
Norway	:	June 20	5,686	4,617	3,562	3,482	3,935	
Sweden	:	5/	10,980	12,467	11,777	11,648	11,600	
Switzerland	:	April	6/ 5,544	5,074	6,300	6,240	6,402	
United Kingdom - Farm	:	Dec.	50,000	51,255	59,394	59,997	63,943	
Yugoslavia	:	Jan.	18,000	7/ 17,330	22,000	21,374	22,530	
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	:							
Turkey	:		16,764	18,811	21,159	21,400	21,500	
Japan	:	Feb. 1	51,094	17,192	41,805	40,502	40,000	
Philippine Republic	:	Dec. 31	22,790	15,766	39,805	44,584	50,290	
Brazil	:	Dec. 31	N.A.	N.A.	127,000	136,707	146,669	
Peru	:		N.A.	9,388	11,600	12,000	12,500	

1/ Year-end estimates (October-December) shown under following year for comparison. Thus, for Canada, the December 1, 1953 estimate is shown under 1954. 2/ 1940. 3/ Average 2-4 years only. 4/ All poultry. 5/ September 1937, June 1946-49, April 1950-55. 6/ 1936. 7/ 1949-50.

FLAXSEED-LINSEED OIL -- (Continued from Page 22)

Table 2 - FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-56

Continent and country	Average 1935-39: 1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 1/
- - - - <u>1,000 bushels</u> - - - -						
<u>North America:</u>						
United States.....	2/ 961	1,858	14	9,696	4,706	8,576
Canada.....	49 2,034	4,052	3,797	4,463	9,673	12,253
Mexico.....	3/ 1 692	775	586	4/	-	77
Total.....	50 3,687	6,685	4,397	14,159	14,379	20,906
<u>South America:</u>						
Argentina.....	59,177 3/ 2,262	1,017	390	436	-	-
Uruguay.....	3,179 1,444	637	1,602	725	-	-
Total.....	62,356 3,706	1,654	1,992	1,161	-	-
<u>Europe:</u>						
Belgium-Luxembourg	182 3/ 150	186	255	253	229	200
Denmark.....	13 3/ 37	97	60	20	21	10
Western Germany	5/ 4/ -	157	63	30	23	24
Latvia.....	3/ 115	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	977	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	206 188	355	379	473	617 6/	641
Sweden.....	1 3/ 7	11	4	67	10	14
Total	1,494 382	806	761	843	900	889
<u>Asia:</u>						
India.....	79,736 3,254	110	-	-	4/	4/
Iran.....	9 4	122	85	191	-	-
China.....	664 3/ 11	315	1,024	4/	1,100	-
Iraq.....	84 4	63	93	34	10	-
Turkey.....	72 571	321	81	40	-	984
Total.....	10,565 3,844	931	1,283	265	1,110	984
<u>Africa:</u>						
Ethiopia.....	3/ 271	638	805	727 8/	558 9/	429
Algeria.....	2 3/ 171	43	50	28	21	-
Tunisia.....	3 3/ 230	-	59	-	-	-
Morocco.....	3/ 390 3/ 591	452	772	537	169 10/	196
Total.....	395 1,263	1,133	1,686	1,292	748	625
Grand total.....	74,860 12,882	11,209	10,119	17,720	17,137	23,404

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately classified prior to July 1941. 3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Total Germany. 6/ January-October. 7/ Includes Pakistan. 8/ Year ending September 10. 9/ September 11, 1955 - March 9, 1956. 10/ 6 months.

Table 3 - LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-56

Continent and country	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 1/
Short tons							
<u>North America:</u>							
United States.....	640	5,291	9,481	45,685	220,775	73,606	48,855
Canada.....	62	14,159	9,842	14,773	1,482	4,188	7,394
Total.....	702	19,450	19,323	60,458	222,257	77,794	56,249
<u>South America:</u>							
Argentina.....	360	115,440	30,419	123,812	269,988	165,769	77,593
Uruguay..... ^{2/}	110	25,864	27,774	39,564	31,002	33,217	^{3/} 9,124
Total.....	470	141,304	58,193	163,376	300,990	198,986	86,717
<u>Europe:</u>							
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,957	2/4,672	37,299	10,868	2,621	4,468	19,409
Denmark.....	21	2/112	26	25	18	17	8
France.....	9,830	315	617	782	1,949	2,669	3,799
Western Germany.....	62	-	46	1,041	2,891	2,695	3,112
Italy.....	207	2/10	16	15	3	65	8
Netherlands.....	86,046	2/1,976	2,269	4,785	14,434	20,660	36,104
Sweden.....	133	2/785	6	13	-	30	224
Switzerland.....	412	2/376	3,215	3,852	2,818	3,221	^{4/} 1,526
United Kingdom.....	13,278	470	1,662	19,891	20,791	16,073	12,168
Total.....	115,946	8,716	45,156	41,272	45,525	49,898	76,358
<u>Asia:</u>							
India.....	5/1,165	7,492	36,628	8,189	3,205	72,974	49,799
Japan.....	770	-	5	11	^{6/}	22	32
Total.....	1,935	7,492	36,633	8,200	3,205	72,996	49,831
<u>Africa:</u>							
Morocco.....	-	^{2/} 986	9,568	2,468	1,491	1,002	-
<u>Oceania:</u>							
Australia ^{7/}	13	97	84	56	288	441	503
Grand total.....	119,066	178,045	168,957	275,830	573,756	401,117	269,658

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of less than 5 years. 3/ January-September.

4/ January-November. 5/ Includes Pakistan. 6/ Less than .5 ton. 7/ Year ending June 30.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world,
average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1935-39:1945-49:	1954	1955	Average 1935-39:1945-49:	1954	1955	Average 1935-39:1945-49:	1954	1955	
1,000 : acres : acres :	1,000 : acres : acres :	1,000 : acres : acres :	1,000 : acres : acres :	1,000 : Bushels : Bushels : Bushels :	1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000	1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000				
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>										
Canada.....	307: 1,135: 1,206: 1,838: * 3,139: 4.9			4.9	8.1	9.3	10.7	11.1	1,508: 9,252: 11,238: 19,748: * 34,935	
Mexico.....	16: 101: * 54: 25: 32: 6.9			13.0	*12.5	15.9	15.9	11.1	1,310: * 680: 1,394: 512	
United States.....	1,451: 4,073: 5,663: 4,981: 5,545: 7.6			9.6	7.3	8.3	8.8	10,991: 39,108: 41,274: 41,243: 48,712		
Total.....	1,774: 5,309: * 6,923: 6,844: * 8,716: -			-	-	-	-	12,610: 49,670: *53,192: 61,385: *84,159		
<u>EUROPE</u>										
Austria $\frac{3}{4}$	5: 6: 2: 1: 1: 6.3			-	-	-	-	36: $\frac{1}{4}$: 38: -	-	
Belgium $\frac{3}{4}$	75: 69: 79: 88: 84: 8.9			8.3	9.8	10.0	9.7	664: 570: 769: 879: 817	-	
Denmark.....	21: 3: 2: 3: -			17.6	9.7	13.9	-	-	-	
Finland.....	3/2/ 9: 3/4/ 16: 6/ 4: 6/			7.5	10.7	10.8	5.6	-	-	
France $\frac{3}{4}$	92: 85: 113: 143: 185: 5.0			4.8	11.9	6.3	* 7.4	464: 407: 1,342: 905: * 1,378	28: -	
Germany, Western $\frac{3}{4}$	45: 4/ 45: 4/ -			8: 7: 10.6	9.9	12.4	10.7	10.2: 4/ 476: $\frac{1}{4}$: 451: 101: 88: 67	25: -	
Greece.....	-			-	-	-	-	79: $\frac{1}{4}$: 118: 39: -	-	
Italy $\frac{3}{4}$	30: 42: 44: 39: * 35: 6.7			8.6	8.8	10.0	* 10.1	202: 362: 387: 392: * 353	-	
Netherlands $\frac{3}{4}$	42: 37: 75: 80: 79: 13.0			12.2	12.5	13.4	13.3	546: 449: 941: 1,073: 1,049	-	
Spain $\frac{3}{4}$	6: 4/ 11: 37: 35: 40: -			2.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden.....	-			7: 2: 4: -	18.0	16.1	17.7	15.9	948: 114: 39: 67	
United Kingdom.....	4/ 2: 41: 3: 2: 3: 3: 2: 1.6			16.0	13.3	5.9	5.9	652: 40: -	-	
Yugoslavia.....	3/ 33: 3/4/ 30: 3: 3: 2: 2.7			6.2	6.2	-	-	52: $\frac{1}{4}$: 80: 18: 16: 14	-	
Estimated total $\frac{1}{2}$	350: 470: 385: 415: * 450: -			-	-	-	-	2,610: 4,600: 4,025: 3,690: * 4,075	-	
Estimated total, other Europe $\frac{1}{2}$	295: 365: 680: 700: 705: -			-	-	-	-	2,695: 2,710: 5,235: 5,480: 5,490	-	
Estimated total, all										-
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) $\frac{1}{2}$	645: 835: 1,065: 1,115: * 1,155: -			-	-	-	-	5,305: 7,310: 9,260: 9,170: * 9,565	-	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) $\frac{1}{2}$	4/6,434: 4/3,465: 3,800: -			-	5.1	4.3	-	4/ 32,115: 14,780: -	-	
								-	-	-

FLAXSEED (cont'd)

ASIA	48:	101:	84:	69:	126:	7.3	10.1	7.1	5.7	4.4	349:	1,012:	591:	394:	394:
Turkey 3/	3,885:	3,528:	3,428:	3,354:	3,76:*	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	18,096:	15,312:	15,160:	15,280:	15,040
India 8/	-	76:	65:	-	76:	-	6.4	6.9	7.4	* 7.4	-	448:	448:	560:*	560
Pakistan 10/	-	50:	73:	42:	39:	38:	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	21:	248:	133:	138:	126
Estimated total, (excluding U.S.S.R. and China) 1/	4,075:	4,010:	3,870:	3,785:*	3,910:	-	-	-	-	-	18,925:	17,445:	16,840:	16,845:	16,750
SOUTH AMERICA	6,077:	3,010:	1,565:	1,097:8/	3,217:	9.8	10.5	10.2	8.5	* 7.3	59,571:	31,557:	15,944:	9,370:	*23,620
Argentina...	-	90:	91:	-	91:	-	10.0	11.2	11.3	-	-	905:	905:	1,020:	1,025
Brazil...	14:	17:	15:	19:	8.2	12.8	11.9	12.0	-	11/	37:	176:	207:	181:	-
Chile 3/	5:	466:8/	240:8/	277:8/	400:	9.6	8.4	10.3	7.3	8.0	3,894:	3,900:	2,479:	2,020:	3,186
Uruguay...	407:	6,570:	3,595:	1,910:	1,480:*	3,730:	-	-	-	-	64,035:	36,540:	19,535:	12,590:	*28,030
Estimated total 1/	65:	375:	375:	335:*	345:	-	-	-	-	-	500:	2,515:	3,200:	2,910:	2,925
AFRICA	-	4/	77:	5:	4:	-	-	-	-	-	34/	533:	33:	32:	-
Algeria...	7:	12:	10:	16:*	21:	12.4	13.7	15.0	14.8	-	87:	170:	155:	231:	-
Egypt 3/	51:	120:	153:	114:	-	7.1	6.7	5.8	4.8	-	362:	797:	894:	551:	-
Morocco...	1:	37:	4:	-	-	5.6	6.1	8.5	-	-	4:	222:	31:	-	-
Tunisia...															
Estimated total 1/															

OCEANIA

Australia 12/	13/	9:	19:*	48:	114:	-	8.5	11.2	10.5	6.1	13/	78:	218:	500:*	700
New Zealand...	1:	11:	8:	-	-	14.2	10.8	20.0	-	-	17/4	122:	155:	-	-
Estimated total 1/	1:	20:	27:*	56:	122:	-	-	-	-	-	17:	200:	373:	650:*	850
Estimated world total 1/	19,565:	17,610:*	17,970:	18,115:*	23,680:	-	-	-	-	-	133,505:128,	460:119,	400:126,050:	*167,280	
1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1956 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1956 and ends early in 1957. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Flax and hemp. 6/ Acreage for seed only. 7/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 8/ Sown area. 9/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1945-56 not available. 10/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 11/ 1935 only. 12/ Flax grown for seed only. 13/ Less than 500 acres and 500 bushels.															

* Revisions since this table was published February 18, 1957.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Canada ranked second to the United States as an exporter of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1956 with shipments of 12.3 million bushels of flaxseed and 7,394 tons of oil, or a record total of 13 million bushels, seed basis.

Argentina's exports of linseed oil, at 77,593 tons or the equivalent of around 8 million bushels of flaxseed, were less than one-half the 1955 exports and less than one-third the record exports of 1954. Argentina has not exported any flaxseed as such in the last 2 years.

India's exports of 49,799 tons of linseed oil in 1956 were equivalent to 5.2 million bushels of seed, 35 percent less than the large exports of 1955. Virtually no seed has been exported from India since 1952 and exports currently are prohibited.

The world market for flaxseed and linseed oil in 1957 is dominated by heavy exportable supplies from Canada, Argentina, and the United States as a result of large crops in 1956.

World production of flaxseed in 1956 is now estimated at a near-record outturn of 167.3 million bushels (Table 4). This is 3.4 million bushels less than reported in Foreign Crops and Markets of February 18, 1957, reflecting largely a reduction in the estimate of the 1956-57 Argentine crop. This volume of production represents an increase of one-third from the estimated outturn in 1955.

The major portion of the 41 million bushel increase in world production in 1956 from 1955 occurred in Argentina, Canada, and the United States. However, a substantial expansion also is believed to have taken place in the Soviet Union. India is the only major producing country that showed a decline.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1956

Milk production in 1956 in 17 primary milk-producing countries continued the upward trend of the past several years and was 2 percent higher than in 1955. This increase occurred despite an overall reduction of one-half percent in milk cow numbers below the level of 1955. Increased production was quite general, with a particularly large proportionate increase (8 percent) in the United Kingdom. Milk production rose 2.5 billion pounds in the United States and about 800 million pounds in Oceania.

Milk cow numbers declined one-half of 1 percent overall, and one-quarter percent in Western Europe. Cow numbers increased 2.3 percent in the United Kingdom and 1.5 percent in France. There were also small increases in cow numbers in Switzerland and Greece, but, in the rest of Western Europe, cow numbers declined. It is apparent that the increased production of milk in Western Europe was attained through increased production per cow. Milk production per cow increased also in the United States and Oceania.

Overall utilization of milk in 1956, in terms of proportionate shares for fluid consumption and for manufacture into butter, cheese, canned milk, and other manufactured dairy products, showed practically no change from 1955.

Fluid milk utilization, in absolute terms, rose 1.7 billion pounds, or 1.4 percent, but the increase was by no means uniformly distributed among the countries involved. Fluid utilization rose about 2.5 percent in the United States, 4 percent in Canada, and 8 percent in France, but reported increases in other countries such as Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Belgium were small. Decreases in fluid milk utilization were reported from West Germany, Austria, Finland, and Sweden. Little or no change was reported from Ireland, the Netherlands, and Norway.

The utilization of milk for butter in these 17 countries increased 1 percent, or 1.4 billion pounds. Large increases were reported from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and West Germany. Substantial decreases were reported from Canada and France.

Overall utilization of milk for cheese increased 1.3 billion pounds or 3.8 percent from 1955. Increases in utilization were quite general, with only Denmark and the Netherlands showing declines. The use of milk for cheese in the United Kingdom increased very substantially (60 percent). Other large percentage increases occurred in Finland, Norway, Australia, and New Zealand.

Use of milk for canning, drying, and other purposes rose 8 percent, or 2.2 billion pounds. Substantial increases in canned milk production occurred in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Other uses of milk, including dried milk, increased substantially in France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Denmark showed a decline. Use of milk for feeding purposes on farms, difficult to estimate and therefore only an approximation, showed about the same pattern as in 1955 and probably increased about 1 percent.

(Table on following pages)

Now's Milk: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956 (preliminary) and 1955.

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows 1,000 head	Production per cow	Milk production million pounds	Fluid milk 1/ million pounds	Butter million pounds	Cheese million pounds	Canned milk million pounds	Other uses 2/ million pounds	Feed million pounds
1956									
Canada	3,348	5,168	17,303	6,670	7,531	1,025	710	808	559
United States	20,927	6,006	125,698	59,700	30,945	13,794	5,557	12,03	3,199
Austria	1,162	4,768	5,540	2,257	1,742	391	4/	26	1,124
Belgium	974	8,399	8,181	1,943	5,262	138	4/	11	736
Denmark	1,448	7,708	11,162	1,598	7,507	1,180	4/	337	540
Finland	1,124	6,029	6,777	2,758	3,285	560	—	18	156
France	9,517	4,292	40,860	9,080	16,117	6,833	4/	908	8,172
Germany, Western	5,659	6,635	37,494	12,494	17,000	2,189	5/	163	4,198
Greece	325	2,185	710	424	92	51	—	—	143
Ireland	1,187	4,686	5,562	1,102	3,203	72	4/	412	773
Netherlands	1,491	8,755	12,813	4,098	3,545	2,466	4/	676	722
Norway 6/	640	5,797	3,761	1,755	690	723	4/	291	302
Sweden	1,420	6,124	8,781	3,208	4,094	842	4/	11	457
Switzerland 6/	900	6,910	6,299	2,268	1,256	1,484	4/	211	1,080
United Kingdom	3,793	6,800	25,791	17,522	1,957	2,169	1,020	1,051	1,812
Australia	2,394	6,093	14,587	2,941	9,834	976	321	443	72
New Zealand 7/	2,003	5,757	11,531	1,022	8,176	1,907	4/	149	287
1955									
Canada	3,312	5,223	17,298	6,404	7,890	965	679	785	575
United States	21,193	5,810	123,228	58,200	30,800	13,519	5,568	11,850	3,291
Austria	1,178	4,740	5,584	2,464	1,624	364	4/	10	1,122
Belgium	985	8,286	8,165	1,886	5,239	125	73	9	731
Denmark	1,483	7,617	11,296	1,585	7,480	1,226	4/	377	628
Finland	1,155	5,452	6,296	2,956	2,705	441	—	18	176
France	9,370	4,312	40,466	8,299	16,911	6,356	4/	568	8,172
Germany, Western	5,749	6,482	37,273	12,802	16,687	2,187	1,318	104	4,175
Greece	222	2,102	706	389	105	70	—	—	142
Ireland	1,198	4,617	5,531	1,102	3,183	72	4/	391	783
Netherlands	1,510	8,488	12,576	4,120	3,413	2,613	4/	525	731
Norway 6/	658	5,410	3,609	1,757	637	624	4/	282	309
Sweden	1,514	5,999	9,081	3,356	4,180	963	13	121	448
Switzerland 6/	886	6,924	6,228	2,292	1,219	1,489	4/	927	1,658
United Kingdom	3,706	6,428	17,500	1,824	1,360	1,453	4/	783	1,771
Australia	2,338	6,022	14,080	2,863	1,080	1,474	266	407	72
New Zealand 7/	1,995	5,601	11,175	997	7,684	2,059	4/	149	1,149

COW'S MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1934-38.

Country	Production				Utilization			
	Milk cows 1,000 head	Production per cow	Milk production million pounds	Fluid milk 1/ million pounds	Butter million pounds	Cheese million pounds	Canned milk million pounds	Other uses 2/ million pounds
Canada 3/8/	3,780	4,043	15,284	4,602	8,144	1,347	218	181
United States 2/	23,933	4,291	104,930	42,520	44,363	6,503	4,607	4,198
Austria 2/	1,210	4,630	5,602	3,068	1,212	663	—	792
Belgium 2/	967	7,022	6,790	1,433	4,321	163	—	2,739
Denmark 2/10/	1,692	6,905	11,684	1,423	9,314	331	4/	42
Finland 2/	1,309	4,268	5,587	2,556	2,735	205	—	55
France 2/	8,400	3,929	33,000	7,935	12,375	5,000	—	551
Germany, Western 2/11/	6,049	5,467	33,069	10,295	17,306	1,279	4/	91
Greece 2/	181	1,384	251	181	54	16	—	7,500
Netherlands 2/	1,460	7,658	11,180	2,321	5,536	2,291	4/	3,858
Norway 2/10/	802	3,683	2,954	1,124	1,111	489	4/	520
Sweden 2/10/	1,947	5,258	10,238	3,283	5,170	782	4/	512
Switzerland 6/10/	902	6,297	6,041	2,125	1,497	1,309	4/	177
United Kingdom 2/	3,300	5,583	18,424	11,100	2,800	1,008	647	53
Australia 2/	2,545	4,629	12/	11,780	1,612	9,466	4/	959
New Zealand 2/	1,787	5,694	10,176	665	7,255	1,969	4/	1,067
							127	160

2/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Includes cows kept mainly for milk. 4/ Canned milk included with other uses. 5/ Dried milk utilization included with canned milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Years ending June 30. 8/ Average 1925-39. 9/ For 1934. 10/ Average 1923-37. 11/ Average 1935-38. 12/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and other information.

WORLD APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION: 1956

World apple production increased sharply in 1956 to more than 626 million bushels. Production in 1955 was about 553 million bushels.

North American production was down, with both Canada and the United States having smaller crops. These decreases were more than offset by substantial gains in European countries, chiefly West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

Australian and New Zealand apple crops were also smaller than last year.

Pear production in the world remained about the same as in 1955. Increased production in the United States, Australia, and Asia largely offset decreases in Europe. With crops in other areas about the same as last year, total world production of pears is estimated at 163 million bushels, compared to 166 million in 1955.

(See tables beginning on opposite page)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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APPLES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Averages		1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	bushels	bushels				
North America						
Canada.....	14,560	14,818	11,731	14,510	19,142	12,042
Mexico.....	1,231	2,029	2,558	2,578	2,681	2,756
United States.....	127,311	104,279	95,638	111,765	106,357	97,077
Total.....	143,102	121,126	109,657	128,853	128,180	111,875
Europe						
Austria:						
Dessert & cooking	7,095	8,008	7,165	7,452	12,093	15,538
Cider.....	6,291	7,101	3,858	2,829	4,315	6,761
Belgium-Luxemburg	5,721	9,129	14,580	11,097	10,104	7,349
Denmark.....	2,818	7,303	6,614	11,804	6,889	9,553
Finland.....	1,008	546	689	1,148	700	700
France:						
Dessert & cooking	10,499	13,630	21,343	20,024	20,080	21,959
Cider.....	153,973	71,444	153,229	138,422	145,351	142,333
Germany, Western.....	36,116	37,890	57,100	73,900	35,800	72,500
Greece.....	374	1,203	2,342	2,544	1,654	3,169
Italy.....	12,923	19,849	39,476	39,499	55,533	64,215
Netherlands.....	3,631	9,452	14,348	17,798	9,646	14,191
Norway.....	1,080	1,073	1,475	3,187	2,017	3,059
Spain.....	5,411	5,859	8,134	7,165	8,038	7,349
Sweden.....	4,770	6,164	5,971	9,691	5,466	9,278
Switzerland.....	16,452	20,300	15,616	28,476	12,860	18,372
United Kingdom:						
Dessert & cooking...	10,597	19,705	24,943	24,934	18,676	26,012
Cider.....	3,427	4,078	3,435	2,618	1,773	3,234
Yugoslavia.....	7,098	7,490	8,507	4,168	11,482	6,338
Total cider.....	163,691	82,623	160,522	143,869	151,439	152,328
Total other.....	125,593	167,601	228,303	262,887	211,038	279,582
Total Europe.....	289,284	250,224	388,825	406,756	362,477	431,910

(Continued)

(Continued)

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Averages		1953	1954	1955	1956	1/				
	1935-39	1945-49									
	1,000 bushels										
<u>Asia</u>											
Israel	65	244	138	115	138	125					
Lebanon	2/ 104	597	873	1,148	1,102	1,378					
Syria	---	252	351	276	276	276					
Turkey	5,149	3,954	6,292	7,394	8,727	9,875					
Japan	7,624	8,883	21,857	20,625	17,913	35,825					
<u>South America</u>											
Argentina	1,400	7,732	12,100	18,100	12,900	16,800					
Chile	1,025	806	1,503	2,004	1,904	2,000					
<u>Africa</u>											
Union of South Africa	1,142	1,180	2,375	2,113	2,000	2,000					
<u>Oceania</u>											
Australia	10,435	11,478	13,012	11,060	13,750	11,483					
New Zealand	2,875	2,794	3,190	3,066	3,551	3,100					
Total specified countries	298,514	326,647	399,651	457,641	401,479	474,319					
Total specified countries	462,205	409,270	560,173	601,510	552,918	626,647					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Syria.

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 48 pounds, except Argentina and Chile in 44-pound boxes. Harvest in the Southern Hemisphere countries is for the spring of the following year.

PEARS: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Averages		1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	bushels	bushels				
North America			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada.....	569	873	1,435	1,261	1,510	1,454
Mexico.....	331	596	766	755	677	750
United States.....	28,693	33,108	27,852	29,536	29,622	31,910
Total.....	29,593	34,577	30,053	31,552	31,809	34,114
Europe:						
Austria:						
Dessert & cooking	950	1,380	1,444	1,582	2,032	1,755
Cider.....	5,416	5,885	5,646	4,004	6,248	8,082
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	2,126	5,204	11,468	9,268	9,177	7,000
Denmark.....	480	855	672	661	441	705
France:						
Dessert & cooking	1,760	5,447	6,768	6,534	8,303	6,555
Cider.....	21,776	11,165	23,946	21,633	22,715	22,244
Germany, Western.....	11,891	13,370	19,300	17,000	15,700	14,100
Greece.....	878	1,220	1,758	1,710	1,261	1,737
Italy.....	8,482	11,243	18,184	15,534	19,398	19,369
Netherlands.....	1,570	5,582	5,639	7,055	4,189	4,099
Norway.....	174	194	171	292	398	295
Spain.....	3,057	2,609	3,377	3,372	3,527	3,527
Sweden.....	1,063	1,102	1,279	1,587	750	1,499
Switzerland.....	7,037	11,728	11,905	9,700	13,669	8,818
United Kingdom:						
Dessert & cooking	782	1,492	1,586	1,581	2,236	2,733
Cider.....	237	272	215	242	112	246
Yugoslavia.....	2,773	3,050	4,336	2,121	2,469	1,764
Total cider.....	27,429	17,322	29,807	25,879	29,075	30,572
Total other.....	43,023	64,476	87,887	77,997	83,550	73,956
Total Europe.....	70,452	81,798	117,694	103,876	112,625	104,528

(Continued)

(Continued)

PEARS: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Continent and country	Averages		1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	bushels	bushels				
Asia						
Lebanon.....	2/ 24	263	154	309	150	150
Turkey.....	3,466	2,992	4,586	5,427	5,820	6,173
Japan.....	7,366	2,644	4,131	4,546	5,681	7,954
South America						
Argentina.....	2,443	4,975	3,200	4,900	4,800	4,800
Chile.....	88	103	165	200	190	200
Africa						
Union of South Africa.....	832	676	908	1,455	800	800
Oceania						
Australia.....	2,467	3,059	4,442	4,708	3,602	4,072
New Zealand.....	328	371	401	569	581	445
Total specified countries (excl. cider)	89,630	114,136	135,927	131,663	136,983	132,664
Total specified countries.....	117,059	131,458	165,734	157,542	166,058	163,236

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Syria.

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 50 pounds, except Argentina and Chile in 44-pound boxes. Harvest in the Southern Hemisphere countries is for the spring of the following year.

